

**COMMUNIST  
PARTY  
TWENTIETH  
NATIONAL  
CONGRESS**

**RESOLUTIONS AND  
PROCEEDINGS**

**THREEPENCE**

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# 20th NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

## Resolutions and Proceedings

THE 20th National Congress of the Communist Party was held at the Seymour Hall, London, W.1., on February 21, 22 and 23, 1948. Congress was opened by William Gallacher, M.P., Chairman of the Party. J. R. Campbell presided and made the closing speech.

The main resolution took the form of a Political Report, presented by Harry Pollitt and adopted unanimously after discussion by the delegates. This Report is printed separately, together with Harry Pollitt's reply to discussion, under the title *For Britain—Free and Independent*. The Resolution on the Communist Manifesto Centenary was introduced by Emile Burns in a Report, also printed separately with the title *The Triumph of Communism*. Contributions to the discussion on the Communist Manifesto are printed as a pamphlet entitled: *The Battle of Ideas*. J. R. Campbell's concluding speech summarising the Congress may be obtained as a pamphlet entitled *A Socialist Solution to the Crisis*.

## RESOLUTIONS

### COMMUNIST MANIFESTO CENTENARY

IN the hundred years since Marx and Engels wrote the *Communist Manifesto*, history has abundantly confirmed their philosophy and political science of human history.

With the publication of the *Manifesto*, Socialism passed from the utopian stage of Owen and his contemporaries into the stage of science. At that time, the working-class movement was only in its infancy. Through their scientific study of human history and especially of the growth of capitalism and the conditions of the working class in Britain, Marx and Engels were able to guide the growth of the movement towards its historic mission—the overthrow of capitalist society and the creation of a Socialist classless society and world Communism. During its hundred years of growth and struggle, the working-class movement has more and more

consciously striven, with the guidance of Marxism, towards this final goal.

Today Socialism is triumphant in the Soviet Union and is nearing victory in a number of other countries. A quarter of the world's population is already outside of capitalist society. Communist Parties, whose programme and policy are based on Marxism, exist in almost every country. The subject peoples are throwing off their imperialist exploiters. Everywhere Marxism is inspiring and uniting the working people and all progressive sections in the fight against imperialism and for the victory of the people. Humanity has indeed reached "an age in which all roads lead to Communism."

In the hundred years since 1848 capitalism has enormously extended man's power to produce; it has driven into every part of the world in its search for markets, new sources of profit, new peoples to exploit. But, as Marx and Engels foresaw, it has taken with it everywhere the contradictions of the profit-making system and increasingly violent economic crises. In its imperialist stage described by Lenin, it has brought unemployment and misery on a scale unknown before, bitter class struggles, working-class and colonial revolts and wars ravaging the world. Today more than ever it is a fetter on human progress. At the same time it has everywhere created its own gravediggers, the working class, which, in association with all the exploited, is destined to end the exploitation of man by man.

Working-class experience in these hundred years has shown the tremendous power of the revolutionary outlook and action of Marxism. Marxism has become the strongest influence in shaping history and in welding the wage-earners into an organised class, inspired to carry through the struggle for Socialism. It has shown the need for a working-class political party whose Marxist outlook safeguards it from capitalist ideas and influence, and enables it to work unceasingly for the future as well as immediate interests of the working class. Such is the Communist Party. Capitalist ideas and influence within the working class, aided by the corrupting tendencies of imperialism, have, however, succeeded in maintaining social democracy in the main imperialist nations. Social democracy opposes and distorts Marxism, divides the working class and weakens it. Today, as a hundred years ago, the capitalist class, in its effort to hold back the workers from the struggle for emancipation, misrepresents Communism as a gospel of chaos and violence, suppression of freedom and individuality. By such charges the capitalist class and the right-wing Labour leaders who join in the campaign against Communism are trying to conceal and defend the chaos and violence of capitalism, its bitter struggle against the people, its increasing frustration of every human endeavour.

Today the increasing economic, social and political chaos in the capitalist world, the class violence against the workers' struggle for their rights, the insecurity and approach of economic crisis, the revival of fascism and war propaganda, stand in marked contrast with the planned development and rising standards of the Socialist Soviet Union and the countries on the road to Socialism. In these countries the peoples, secure from oppression and rapidly freeing themselves from want, participate more and more widely in the economic, social, cultural and political shaping of their future, to which they look forward with a confidence unknown in capitalist society. These achievements, under the leadership

of the Communist Party guided by Marxism, give the lie both to the capitalist opponents of Socialism and those in the Labour movement whose outlook is a hotch-potch of prejudices and ideas borrowed from the ruling class. Marxism is a scientific theory, drawn from the working-class experience, from the "actual relations springing from an existing class struggle, from an historical movement going on under our very eyes." It is this which gives it its power to mobilise the masses to speed that historical movement, to safeguard the peoples against the violence and misery to which capitalism in its decline would lead them, and to create the world Communist society which will give men and women peace, security and full freedom to develop their individuality.

The British working-class has a proud record of building up its trade union and co-operative organisations, and has repeatedly fought stubborn battles in defence of its standard of living and its trade union and political rights. The struggles for the vote for town and country workers; the great fight of the dockers in 1889; the fight on the Taff Vale case; the Councils of Action to stop war on Russia in 1920; the repeated struggles of the miners and the general strike of 1926; the long fight of the unemployed between the wars—these are among the fighting traditions of the British working class in the hundred years since 1848. But it is now faced with even more vital tasks; to save the people from the ruin of capitalism in its decline, to safeguard Britain's independence from aggressive United States imperialism, to place Britain firmly on the road to Socialism. These tasks can be solved only if the right-wing outlook and policy is rejected by the Labour movement, and Marxism becomes the guide to its struggle against the capitalist class. It is the special responsibility of the Communist Party to bring Marxism to the Labour movement, and to celebrate the hundred years of working-class struggle since 1848 by a deeper study of Marxism and the widest possible distribution of the *Communist Manifesto*. The present lack of theory in the Labour movement puts it at the mercy of capitalist and imperialist ideas which weaken and divide the movement.

The battle of class ideas is an essential part of the class struggle. Today the attack on Marxism is a necessary preparation by the United States imperialists and the reactionaries of every country for a new world war and the attempt to destroy the working-class movement and democracy. Marxism is the only guide that can help the working class to defeat the warmongers. Marxism alone can solve the problems of society. More and more the working class and all progressive sections of the people, including the most outstanding workers in the field of science and culture, are turning to Marxism.

Today the capitalist class and right-wing Labour leaders who fear and distrust the masses have no way out from the hopeless contradictions of capitalism, the poverty, injustice, insecurity, and violence of capitalist society. Only under the banner of Marxism can the working people of Britain secure their future, and take their place alongside the peoples advancing to Socialism. It is the proud task of the Communist Party to hold high that banner and rally round it the organised working class and all progressive people.

We call on all workers to study the *Communist Manifesto*, and the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; and to join the Communist Party—the Party which carries on the teachings of Marxism and which is

fighting for a free and independent Socialist Britain, which is the goal of the Labour movement.

### GREETINGS TO THE RED ARMY

**T**HIS 20th National Congress of the Communist Party sends warmest fraternal greetings to the Red Army and its great leader, Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, on its 30th Anniversary.

The Red Army is an invaluable bastion for the defence of the Soviet Union against all the instigators of a new imperialist war. It is the defender of the interests of all democratic peoples.

We pledge ourselves on this historic occasion to develop and strengthen the traditional solidarity and friendship between the Red Army and the British working class.

LONG LIVE THE RED ARMY.

LONG LIVE THE SOVIET UNION.

LONG LIVE THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE SOVIET AND BRITISH PEOPLES.

### SPAIN

**T**HIS 20th Congress of the Communist Party sends warm fraternal greetings to the Spanish people, and especially to the heroic guerilla fighters, battling for their country's liberation from Fascism, terror and misery.

It condemns the indifference shown by the Labour Government to the fate of those anti-Fascists who fall into Franco's hands, and calls for the strongest possible pressure on the Franco Government to put an end to the policy of extermination of Spanish democrats.

It demands that the Labour Government carry out the repeatedly declared wishes of the Labour movement and breaks immediately all trade and diplomatic relations with the Government of Franco.

### GREECE

**T**HIS Congress condemns the continued support by the British Labour Government for the Fascist regime which has been restored in Greece, and demands the immediate withdrawal of British troops and all other aid from the Athens rulers.

Congress warns the British people of the serious danger of British troops being involved in the fighting in Greece as mercenaries of American imperialism.

It welcomes the formation under General Markos of the Provisional Democratic Government of Free Greece, which already rules over seven-tenths of the Greek mainland. It calls upon the whole British people and particularly all organisations of the working class to render all possible material and moral support for the Government of General Markos.

### WAGES

**T**HIS National Congress entirely rejects the arguments and conclusions set out in the Government's *Statement on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices*. We condemn the decision of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, taken without consultation with the membership, which supports the policy of the Government, and will be used by the employers to counter pressing demands of the workers in various sections of industry.

The statement calls definitely and positively for the freezing of the wages of the working class at a time when living standards have already been substantially reduced by rapidly rising prices.

Congress declares that such a policy can in no way alleviate or overcome the crisis, but must inevitably result in its further intensification, leading to still further lowering of the living standards of the people and increased dependence on American imperialism.

A satisfactory level of exports cannot be attained by lowering real wages, but by the thorough modernisation of our industries, now jeopardised by the cuts in capital expenditure; by a complete change in foreign policy; and by the release of men from the armed forces.

The danger of inflation in Britain today arises not from the wages and salaries of the working and middle classes, but from the inflated incomes and accumulated profits of the capitalist class, and from the exorbitant expenditure on the armed forces.

Congress therefore calls upon the working-class movement to reject the statement and its conclusions, both in theory and in practice, and to make vigorous and sustained efforts to secure:

A general increase in wages to restore working-class standards lowered by recent price increases;

Pegging of prices and restriction of profits;

Increased taxation of the rich, including a capital tax;

No capital cuts for industrial re-equipment;

Increased trade with Eastern Europe, Russia, the Dominions and the Colonies.

Only such a struggle can safeguard and improve the conditions of the workers, overcome the economic crisis, and preserve the freedom and independence of our country.

## **FASCIST ORGANISATIONS AND ANTI-SEMITISM**

**T**HE re-emergence of Fascist organisations and anti-Semitic propaganda in Britain is a grave menace to the democratic rights and the winning of peace, for which millions of the people have fought and suffered.

Fascism employs anti-Semitism to cover its attacks upon the workers, and to confuse and split the unity of the working class against its real enemies.

Only the extermination of Fascism in all its forms can end this danger. This Congress therefore calls upon the whole working-class and progressive movement to wage the sternest battle against all forms of Fascist and anti-Semitic propaganda, and demands action by the Government to carry out its pledges for the destruction of Fascism in all its forms by immediately banning all Fascist organisations and making Fascist and anti-Semitic propaganda punishable by law.

## **AGRICULTURE**

**T**HIS National Congress calls attention to the urgent need to increase the production of food in Britain, both to improve the diet of our people and to lessen our dependence on other countries.

The targets set by the Government fall far short of what could be obtained, and the Government still refuses to take the measures necessary to achieve full home production.

Congress therefore calls for :

- (1) Maximum sowing of spring wheat for the 1948 harvest.
- (2) Direction orders to guarantee the required acreages of wheat, potatoes, sugar beet and linseed, with increased targets for wheat and potatoes for the next four years.
- (3) The ploughing up of six million acres of permanent grass and old leys in the next four years.

Congress further calls for a vigorous campaign to assist and encourage all forms of co-operation among small farmers, and special assistance in providing equipment. Action must also be taken to improve the marketing of agricultural produce. Pending nationalisation of the land, a system of cheap loans to farmers to improve the capital equipment of the land should be instituted.

To increase the British labour force on the land, Congress calls for vigorous and speedy measures to bring wages and conditions in agriculture to a level comparable with those in other skilled industries. An immediate substantial increase in wages and a speedier provision of rural houses and amenities are particularly urgent.

Congress demands the immediate implementation of long-standing promises by the Labour Party to abolish the tied cottage system, and calls also for increased representation of the workers in the running of the industry, and facilities to enable them to play their full part.

### DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND CAPITAL CUTS

**T**HIS Congress expresses its deep concern at the serious effects in the Development Areas of the Government cuts in capital investment. Despite all the pledges to provide full employment in these former Distressed Areas, the majority of Britain's unemployed are concentrated precisely in those parts of the country which suffered most from mass unemployment between the two world wars.

The Government policy of persuading employers to start new industries in the Development Areas has been proved a failure. The majority of new factories are still going to the more prosperous areas, and the number completed in the Development Areas in the 2½ years have not provided work for even one-fifth of the workers unemployed in those areas.

It is not surprising that the Government refuses to disclose the total effect of the capital cuts in the Development Areas, but it is already clear licences will be cancelled or postponed on most of the factories that have not reached the steel erection stage. In the month of January alone licences for 13 new factories in South Wales have been withdrawn.

The capital cuts also threaten the social services in the Development Areas, and increase the migration of young people. It is these areas which suffer most from the slowing down of the housing programme and the ban on new schools, health centres, hospitals, etc.

The 20th Congress therefore reminds the Labour movement of the pledges made at the General Election to carry through a policy which would provide full employment in the Development Areas. It calls upon the Labour Government to resist the cuts in capital investment and to demand a planned and compulsory direction of industry to the Development Areas.



## SHIPBUILDING AND STEEL

**T**HIS Congress views with the greatest concern the cut of 20 per cent in the allocation of steel for shipbuilding, made under American pressure, which will have a disastrous effect on the shipbuilding and shipping industry, result in large-scale unemployment among shipbuilding workers and merchant seamen, and seriously hamper the economic recovery of Britain. Congress therefore calls for the immediate withdrawal of the cut in the steel allocation for shipbuilding.

## SEAMEN'S UNOFFICIAL STRIKE

**T**HIS Congress vehemently condemns the prosecution and conviction of the leaders of the Seamen's Unofficial Strike. The successful prosecution for conspiracy constitutes a grave menace to the basis of the trade union and Labour movement, and could be used as a precedent for similar action against any strike or dispute either official or otherwise.

We pledge ourselves to fight for the immediate release of these men, the quashing of the conviction, and their reinstatement.

## OLD-AGE PENSIONS

**T**HIS Congress of the Communist Party, recognising the increasing difficulties and privations which old-age pensioners are facing due to the rising cost of living, declares its support for the Charter of Demands of the Old-age Pensioners Association and calls on the Government immediately to increase the amount of old-age pensions to the sum of £2 per week each for men and women.

We further demand all-round increases in all pensions, grants and allowances to bring them in relation to the increased cost of living.

## AMENDMENTS TO RULES

*The following revised rules were adopted by the 20th Congress.*

*The full rules, with these amendments, will be printed separately.*

### RULE 3. MEMBERSHIP

**Clause (f):** Action against any member guilty of breaches of Party Rules or any other conduct detrimental to the Party shall be carried out according to the following procedure:

**The Party Branch** shall have the power to remove from office, to suspend for a period not exceeding three months, or to recommend to the District Committee expulsion, on the decision of a simple majority of the members attending a branch meeting where the member concerned has been given the opportunity of attending and stating his case.

**The Borough or Area Committee** shall have the power to remove from office, to suspend for a period not exceeding three months, or to recommend to the District Committee expulsion, provided that the reason for such action has been explained to a meeting of members of the Party organisation concerned, at which opportunity has been given to the member to be present and state his case.

**The Executive Committee or District Committee** shall have the power to expel, remove from office, or suspend for a period of three months, and shall explain the reason for this action to a meeting of the Party organisation concerned.

**Appeal:** A member against whom any action has been taken under this rule shall have the right of appeal from a decision of a Party Branch or of a Borough or Area Committee to the District Committee.

A member shall have a right of appeal against a decision of a District Committee to the Executive Committee, and a further right of appeal against a decision of the E.C. to the Appeals Committee.

A decision of the Appeals Committee (which shall be reported to the Executive Committee) shall be final, save that a member may appeal to the next National Congress of the Party. The decision of the Appeals Committee shall be operative unless and until it is reversed by National Congress.

Any appeal under this Rule shall be made in writing to the appropriate body within fourteen days of the members being notified of the decision appealed against.

#### **RULE 4. THE NATIONAL CONGRESS**

**Clause (b):** The National Congress shall be convened by the Executive Committee biennially, and composed of delegates from District Committees and from the Branches, elected in accordance with their numerical strength, on a basis determined by the Executive Committee.

#### **RULE 5. SPECIAL NATIONAL CONFERENCES**

Upon a request from not less than one-third of the District Committees, or one-fifth of the Branches, the Executive Committee shall convene a Special National Conference. A Special National Conference may also be convened by the Executive Committee at any time. Special National Conferences shall be composed in the same way and have the same powers as the National Congress.

#### **RULE 7. DISTRICTS**

**Clause (a):** Districts shall be constituted by the Executive Committee in suitable geographical and industrial areas. A biennial District Congress shall be convened by each District Committee, and composed of delegates from all Branches in the District, in accordance with their numerical strength, on a basis determined by the District Committee in consultation with the Executive Committee. In Districts where Area or Borough Committees exist, representation from these bodies can be decided at the discretion of the District Committee.

#### **RULE 8. BRANCHES**

**Clause (a):** Branches shall be organised on the authority of the District Committee. A Branch shall comprise members living, or in some cases working, within a defined area.

A District Committee, in agreement with the Executive Committee, may constitute a branch of members employed at a particular place of work.

**Clause (b):** The Annual meeting of the Branch shall elect the Branch Committee, which shall consider and decide upon applications for membership, guide the work of the Party groups and Party members within the Branch, direct and control the Branch Party enterprises, and manage the Branch funds.

**Clause (c):** The Branch Committee shall be responsible for ensuring the organised political work of Party members, using such measures as full

meetings of members in industrial undertakings as well as in the wards and streets. In the case of large enterprises the direction of the work may be undertaken by the Borough, Area or District Committee.

## **RULE 9. RULES**

The Executive Committee shall have authority to interpret these Rules, and to lay down procedure in all matters not specifically covered by them.

The Rules may be amended by the vote of a simple majority of delegates at a National Congress, provided that the following procedure has been carried out:

(i) All proposed alterations to rule shall be submitted by the Executive Committee, Party Branches, or District Committees, not later than three months before the date of the National Congress.

(ii) The Executive Committee shall consider all such proposed alterations, and shall circulate these, together with its recommendations, as part of the material for the National Congress.

## **FRATERNAL MESSAGES**

*Messages were received at the Congress from the following:—*

Communist Party of **America**  
Communist Party of **Australia**  
Labour-Progressive Party of **Canada**  
Progressive Party of Working People of **Cyprus**  
Communist Party of **Finland**  
Communist Party of **Greece**  
Communist Party of **Malay**  
Communist Party of **The Netherlands**  
Communist Party of **Norway**  
Communist Party of **Palestine**  
Communist Party of **Rumania**  
Communist Party of **South Africa**  
Communist Party (B) of the **Soviet Union**  
Communist Party of **Sweden**  
Communist Party of **Switzerland**  
Communist Parties of **Syria and the Lebanon**  
Communist Party of **Uruguay**

## **FRATERNAL DELEGATES**

**North Ireland**

ED MENZIES and MALACHIE GREY (Members of the Central Committee)

**France**

M. CROIZAT (Former Communist Minister of Labour) and VICTOR MICHAUT (Deputy for Rouen).

**Austria**

DR. KARL ALTMANN (Former Minister in Austrian Government).

**Italy**

SIGNOR GIOLITTI (Communist Deputy for a Piedmont province).

**Spain**

FRANCISCO ANTON (Member, Central Committee of Spanish Communist Party. War Commissar, the Centre Army during defence of Madrid).

# CREDENTIALS REPORT

## NUMBER OF DELEGATES:

Men, 651; Women, 111. *Total*: 762.

## DEMOBILISED FROM FORCES:

Men, 285; Women, 1.

## NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND BOROUGHES REPRESENTED:

Branches, 429; Boroughs, 99; District Committees, 18;  
Jersey & Guernsey, 1.

## AGE GROUPS:

Under 21	17	31—40 years	310
21—25 years	95	41—50 years ..	120
26—30 years	.. 193	Over 50 years	27

Average Age—33½ years

## LENGTH OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP:

Up to 1 year	77	Up to 10 years	164
Up to 2 years	72	Up to 15 years	137
Up to 3 years	46	Up to 20 years	35
Up to 4 years	49	Over 20 years	22
Up to 7 years	160		

Average length of membership—7.25 years

## OCCUPATIONS:

Mining	51	Distribution .. ..	27
Transport	43	Professional and Technical	71
Textiles	26	Students	23
Building	70	Agriculture ..	7
Engineering	194	Party Functionaries	35
Shipbuilding	18	Housewives	40
Clerical ..	49	Unemployed	9
Public Service	26	Miscellaneous	73

## TRADE UNIONS:

The main unions of which the delegates were members:			
A.E.U. .. .. .	177	N.U.T. & other teachers	24
N.U.M. and other mining unions	57	A.S.W.	22
T.G.W.U.	50	N.U.G.M.W. ..	17
C.A.W.U.	38	N.U.S.M.W. & B.B.	13
E.T.U.	37	N.U.T.G.W.	12
U.S.D.A.W.	30	A.E.S.D. ..	11
A.Sc.W. .. .. .	27	N.A.T.S.O.P.A.	10
A.U.B.T.W. & N.F.B.T.O.	25	C.S.C.A. ..	9
N.U. Boilermakers	8	N.U. Foundryworkers and Moulders	7
Textiles	7	N.U.P.E.	7
N.U.R.	24		

MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES .. 590  
MEMBERS WITH PARTY RESPONSIBILITIES 699

## DUES POSITION:

In advance	599	To end 1947	7
To date .. .. .	79	No Cards..	38
To end January	38	No. Stamps ..	1

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The following 36 members were elected:

S. ABBOT	J. GARDNER	GEORGE MATTHEWS
W. ALEXANDER	G. C. T. GILES	ABE MOFFATT
G. ALLISON	J. GOLLAN	BERT PAPWORTH
MICK BENNETT	F. HAXELL	PHIL PIRATIN
EMILE BURNS	ARTHUR HORNER	HARRY POLLITT
ELINOR BURNS	JOHN HORNER	ANNIE POWELL
J. R. CAMPBELL	DAN KELLY	MURIEL RAYMENT
IDRIS COX	PETER KERRIGAN	TAMARA RUST
TOM DEGNAN	W. LAUHLAN	W. RUST
H. DICKENSON	H. LEE	JOE SCOTT
R. P. DUTT	JOHN MAHON	W. SMART
W. GALLACHER	BETTY MATTHEWS	GEORGE THOMSON

## **APPEALS COMMITTEE**

The following were elected:

M. CUNNICK	R. STEWART
R. McILHONE	J. SHIELDS
MARGARET AIREY	R. W. ROBSON
J. GASTER	

## **AUDITORS**

L. S. Dunstan and W. Holmes were elected.

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

## FROM 1st OCTOBER, 1946 TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1947

INCOME		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward		2,775	8	10
<b>Membership—</b>				
Cards and Dues Stamps	£10,716 12 2			
Less Transferred to Election Fund	1,085 1 0			
	<u>9,631 11 2</u>			
<b>Contributions to General Fund—</b>				
Weekly Quotas to Centre raised by Districts and Branches by regular Guarantees	£5,699 19 5			
Donations	7,407 9 11			
	<u>13,107 9 4</u>			
<b>Sales of Literature, Campaign &amp; Organisation Material</b>	11,779 17 7			
<b>Bank Interest and other Sundry Receipts</b>	357 11 1			
	<u>£37,651 18 0</u>			
EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
<b>Central Office Expenses—</b>				
Rent, Rates, Gas and Electricity	£1,700 12 3			
Furniture, Equipment and Repairs	322 17 0			
Stationery	997 1 3			
Postage, Telegrams and Cables	1,459 7 1			
Wages	12,398 9 0			
Library, Newspapers and Reference Material	290 12 9			
	<u>17,168 19 4</u>			
<b>Committee Expenses—</b>				
Executive Committee Fares and Expenses, and other National Committee Expenses	1,354 1 2			
<b>Subscriptions and Donations</b>	35 2 0			
<b>Printing—</b>				
Literature, Pamphlets and Organisation Material	11,336 6 5			
<b>Propaganda Campaigns—</b>				
Political Letters, Leaflets, Publicity, etc.	888 15 11			
<b>Education—</b>				
Hire of Halls and Rooms, Fares and Expenses of Schools	567 4 4			
<b>Travelling and other Departmental Charges</b>	2,006 1 0			
<b>Congress and Empire Conference—1947</b>				
Excess of Payments over Receipts	155 8 5			
<b>Balance carried forward</b>	4,139 19 5			
	<u>£37,651 18 0</u>			

### Report of the Auditors.

We have examined the above Income and Expenditure Account with the books and vouchers, and certify that it is correct.

NOVEMBER 28, 1947.

WALTER HOLMES }  
L. DUNSTAN } Auditors.

# THE **COMMUNIST MANIFESTO**

BY KARL MARX AND F. ENGELS



## **Centenary Edition**

A new and attractive edition, published by the Communist Party. Footnotes explaining references. Foreword by Harry Pollitt.

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3d.

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